

Two Stabbed in Newark Stage Strikers' Riots

Scenery Trucks Captured in Street. Chauffeur Beaten; Police Rush Second Mob in Barbary Coast Section

Sheriff Arms 50 Helpers

Jersey City Turns Back 100 Men From N. Y. Before Moving Guarded Wagon

A riot in the Barbary Coast section of Newark yesterday, growing out of the strike of scene shifters there and in other New Jersey cities, resulted during street battles involving police, strikers and strike breakers in two stabbings, one of which is expected to result fatally, the slugging of a patrolman, the disappearance of a negro strikebreaker after he is believed to have been mortally wounded and the arming of a force of fifty men to assist the Sheriff in the emergency.

A similar disturbance, but of lesser violence, due to the presence of about 100 police, occurred in Jersey City, as the result of an attempt to move a truckload of theatrical scenery in that city. Prior to the fight, 100 New York members of the striking union who had crossed the river were deported under police escort from Jersey City via the Pennsylvania ferry to New York.

On Tuesday, Sheriff Wilson, of Essex County, held a conference with Directors of Public Safety, Brennan, of Newark, and representatives of the Allied Theatrical Stage Council. At this meeting the strikers are said to have agreed to permit the manager of Miner's Theater to move two truckloads of scenery, which had been standing for some time in the Pennsylvania freight yards, in Newark, to the theater.

Truck Bombarded From Street

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two trucks bearing the scenery left the Pennsylvania Railroad station. A small guard of police was deployed about the structure. The vehicles moved out on Market Street and had gone only a short distance when strikers who had been hiding in alleys and doorways rushed out and bombarded the machines with sticks, stones and other missiles.

The police rushed up, but before they arrived the trucks had become separated, and the striking scene shifters concentrated their efforts on the second of the two machines. The first, with a negro crew, reached the theater. Here, however, they were met by a gang that forced the driver to run the vehicle to a warehouse in the Barbary Coast section. The crews were locked up for a time in the warehouse and were released after a pitched battle.

The second truck had become stalled in Market Street, one of the main thoroughfares of the city, and was surrounded. In spite of the police efforts, the strikers succeeded in dragging the truck driver, who was known only as Walters, from his seat and beating him. Walters was finally rescued, stretched out on the sidewalk, and a call sent in for an ambulance.

Before the ambulance arrived, however, the strikers renewed their attack. In the fight which followed considerable damage was done to the truck and its load, and Walters disappeared. A representative of the theater who had been riding on the truck climbed to the radiator and offered \$25 to the man who would take the driver's seat and run the truck to the theater. This suggestion was met by a chorus of "no's" from the strike sympathizers. After a short delay, however, a young man made his way through the crowd and said that he would accept the offer. He had hardly spoken when sticks, stones and bottles were hurled at him and he retreated into the crowd.

Word had reached the police of the capture of the first truck, and reserves from four districts were sent into the Barbary Coast district. The warehouse door a fight started when the police approached a group of negroes standing there.

Policeman Found Unconscious

Special Officer Gilman arrested one of the negroes and started to take him to a police station near by. Gilman was found beaten and unconscious in an alley later, and his prisoner, who had been handcuffed, was gone. Disturbances broke out in other parts of the section almost simultaneously. In a fight at Plane Street and Bradford Place Philip Albert, a 30-year-old, of 101 Plane Street, was stabbed twice in the back. An unidentified negro also received stab wounds.

Sheriff Wilson armed fifty men and sent them out to assist in quelling the disturbances. Through a misunderstanding, they went to the Pennsylvania station and did not enter the scene until order had been restored by the police.

In Jersey City a truckload of scenery destined for the Majestic Theater was moved under guard of 100 police from a garage at First and Factory streets, where it had been placed for safekeeping after threats of violence to the part of striking stage hands. The truck was surrounded by mounted and motor cycle police, flanked by a platoon of patrolmen in charge of Chief of Police Battersby and Inspector Timothy Murphy.

One arrest was made when a bystander attacked a member of a private detective agency who was walking beside the truck. The police dispersed all crowds in advance of the little procession, which was viewed by many of the strikers' sympathizers. Another truckload of theatrical effects was being moved at the garage because the man engaged to haul it refused to do so.

Wholesale Thefts Among Midshipmen Reported

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Reports have reached the Navy Department concerning a series of wholesale thefts among the midshipmen at present on a practice cruise with the Atlantic Fleet. The 200-odd midshipmen, who received their commissions at the hands of President Harding last June, have been at sea ever since and are due at Annapolis August 29.

The reports reaching the Navy Department are written in detail. They state that following shore leave granted at European ports the midshipmen returned to their ships laden down with souvenirs and other articles. A general search resulted in the discovery that virtually every midshipman was minus some property. A number of midshipmen made investigations on their own initiative, but discovered no clue as to the identity of the thief or thieves. At Guantanamo,

where the fleet put in for target practice, the thorough inventory was ordered and the losses were found to be severe in every case.

It is understood that Admiral Huse, in command of the squadron, has ordered a strict investigation, indicating that suspicion points to members of the group of midshipmen. It was said at the Navy Department to-day that nothing official had been heard concerning the findings of the investigating committee.

Senate Extends Embargo On Dye at Eleventh Hour

Resolution Is Passed Just Before Recess by a Vote of 39 to 22

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Almost at the last moment before the recess of Congress at midnight, the Senate passed the Longworth resolution to extend the dye embargo to August 27 to November 27, by a vote of 39 to 22.

The resolution was stripped of an amendment the Senate Finance Committee had added to extend the emergency tariff bill until January 1 and to allow the dye embargo to the same date. It was passed as it had previously been passed by the House and was signed by the President, who, with Mrs. Harding, went to the Capitol late last night to sign up last minute measures. For much of the day and the evening it looked as if the dye embargo would not be extended, and would thus expire August 27. But the opposition to the embargo concluded it would have its cause in the permanent tariff bill to leave a hiatus in which German dyes could enter the United States freely. For that reason they concluded to extend the extension of the embargo to October 31.

It is the expectation that in the permanent bill the embargo will be replaced by high protective rates. This, at least, is the purpose of a number of members of the Finance Committee. President Harding had strongly urged Senators to extend the dye embargo and not permit it to lapse August 27 with no provision made to protect the country from a flood of German dyes.

Senator Hitchcock spoke in opposition to the embargo. Senator Smoot, although against the embargo on principle, urged that the extension be allowed until permanent legislation could be provided in the tariff bill.

Ashmead Refuses to Run For Presidency of Queens

Warren B. Ashmead, of Jamaica, told the Republican leaders of Queens yesterday that on account of business activities he would have to refuse the nomination for President of the Borough. Mr. Ashmead is president of a bank in Bayside.

As soon as Mr. Ashmead's refusal was announced, the committee of members of the Republican organization named Edgar P. Hazleton, at present Municipal Court Justice, as their candidate for the vacant place. Justice Hazleton has been designated for the county judgeship. It is understood that Robert Price Bell, of Bayside, Assistant District Attorney of Queens, will be designated for county judge.

A. F. L. Scores School System Of Hyman Brand

Resolution of Executive Council Does Not Name New York, but Situation Here Is Cited by Beyer

Textbook Changes Sought

Women's Demand That All Unions Admit Them Gets but Very Little Attention

From A Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 24.—Dilapidated school buildings and insanitary classrooms for teachers and pupils, such as have developed in New York City under the Hyman administration, were condemned by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to-day on the basis of a survey of school systems throughout the country.

No specific mention was made of the New York schools, but O. S. Beyer, of New York, who has been engaged by the Federation to make a scientific study of school text books and buildings, it is understood, cited the public educational system of New York under Mayor Hyman as being typically inadequate and unfit.

Better Standard Demanded

"The executive council decries that the various affiliated central bodies and state federations of labor be urged to demand in their respective communities improvement in the school buildings, many of which are rapidly deteriorating, and that high standards of cleanliness, attractiveness, sanitation and safety from fire be maintained," says an order issued by the council. "The thought uppermost in the minds of wage earners is that the public schools must be kept as a civic model and not be permitted to become symbols of degradation."

The action was taken in connection with a severe criticism of present public school text books. Text books on civics, political economy and American history were found to be "tainted" in such a way as to give children a false impression of organized labor, according to President Samuel Gompers. Copies of all text books used in the American public schools were examined by a committee appointed by the Federation at its convention a year ago. The committee consists of Matthew Wolf, president of the International Photo-Engravers Union; C. L. Baine, secretary of the Boot and Shoe

Workers' Union; John P. Frey, editor of The Iron Workers' Journal; Charles E. Stillman, of the American Federation of Teachers; and George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' Union.

"From the reports obtained thus far," said Mr. Gompers, "there appears to be evidence of a pre-conceived and well-organized effort to shape the thoughts of the young through the preparation of the text-books used, and there is a total absence of labor's viewpoint."

It is also intended that colleges, universities, libraries and all schools of learning shall be supplied with accurate and reliable information regarding industrial problems and every possible aid is to be given text-book writers and publishers.

Better pay for teachers and more congenial surroundings for the teaching staffs in public school buildings were also urged by the council.

Delegates from women's unions who were in the council at the Hotel Ambassador to-day to urge that certain international unions be compelled to admit women workers into their membership received little sympathy from Mr. Gompers or his associates. The women visitors urged that since political barriers against their sex had been removed it was time for all branches of organized labor to accept women.

Mr. Gompers has been in correspondence with President Harding concerning the possible appointment of a labor representative at the conference of limitation of armaments. Asked whom he thought the President would appoint from the labor ranks, Mr. Gompers said, "I suppose he will appoint some one who knows something about labor."

P. R. R. Asks Labor Board To Reverse Welfare Ruling

Company Asserts Agreements With Employees Are Outside Province of Federal Body

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, through its president, Samuel Rea, to-day forwarded an application to the Railroad Labor Board at Chicago to set aside its recent decision in the case of the shop crafts union.

The railroad declares that the Labor Board has no right to prescribe principles to govern the company and its employees in the making of agreements covering rules and working conditions, and that it has no power to order elections to designate who the employees' representatives shall be. The railroad contends further that of its 125,000 employees affected by the ruling, 65 per cent have expressed a desire to negotiate rules and working conditions through employee representatives. Rules contracts, it adds, accordingly have been entered into between the railroad management and 149,918 employees.

Since the return of the road to private control, says the application, the railroad has endeavored to re-establish with its own employees a contented and harmonious relationship and has offered all classes of employees a voice in many matters affecting their welfare. The interests of both the road and its employees, says the railroad, will be injured irreparably if the Railroad Labor Board compels the railroad to abide by its decision.

Court Rebukes Hyman in Writ Against Busses

Mayor Has Failed in Duties and Wilfully Allowed Law To Be Violated. Cropsey Rules in Queens Action

Mandamus Halts Vehicles

Line Run With Sightseeing License Returns City No Money, Taxpayer Charges

A writ of mandamus signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice James C. Crosey in Brooklyn, calls upon Mayor Hyman to remove from the streets of Far Rockaway, Belle Harbor and Neponsit the busses of the Rockaway Auto Bus Company. Justice Crosey said in his decision that the vehicles were being operated "not only without right, but even without the semblance of pretense of right and in violation of law."

The writ was issued at the request of John C. Judge, a lawyer who resides at Belle Harbor. He charged that the bus line was operating under a sightseeing license only and had not been returning any money to the city as a regular carrier in passenger transportation. He said the company was operating without a bus line franchise and without the consent of the local authorities.

The writ holds that the Mayor has failed in the performance of his duties, and that these violations of the law have been brought to his attention by rectifying conditions.

"This the Mayor knew and yet he permitted them to continue," Justice Crosey says in his decision. "His reason or excuse is immaterial. There can be no excuse for his failure to do his duty, especially when his attention had been called to this condition."

"It is a sorry spectacle to see city officials engaged in such an attempt to hoodwink first, violating the law willfully and deliberately, and then trying to cover it up."

The decision is based on Section 23 of the transportation corporation law, which provides that "no bus or motor vehicle line or route shall be operated without the consent of the local authorities of the city, as defined by the railroad law, granted upon such terms as may be imposed."

Explaining this, Justice Crosey said: "A bus line is being operated in Rockaway Park, Queens Borough, and has been there operated for some time. It has not received the consent required by the statute. And the Mayor, although his attention was called to the operation, has permitted it to continue and has failed to enforce the law."

This proceeding is to compel him to perform his duty, for it is the duty of the Mayor to be vigilant and active in causing ordinances of the city and laws of the state to be executed and enforced.

Woman Ends Life Under Car After Failing in First Trial

Shortly after midnight this morning a well-dressed woman suddenly rushed from the sidewalk at Eighth Street and Surf Avenue, Coney Island, and lunged in front of a fast-moving automobile, Patrolman Leonard Feggyveresi, who was on traffic duty at that point, succeeded in picking her up just in time to save her life.

The policeman, thinking she had caught her foot in the streetcar tracks, attempted to stop her, but she, clutching the automobile, which had stopped, and then asked the woman for her name and address. She said she was Mrs. Anna Jackson, fifty years old, of 448 West 148th Street. After this she walked away on Eighth Street, apparently toward the elevated station.

Half an hour later Mrs. Hannah Buchanan and Mrs. Bertha Nathan, butyl of 2717 West Sixth Street, Coney Island, while walking home, saw a woman throw herself in front of a Sea Gate trolley car on Eighth Street. The

time comes for the purpose of delaying or deferring it. It is now certain that the bill will be held back for an indefinite period. Just when it will be taken up by the Senate is uncertain. Votes enough can be had in the Senate to pass it, but there will be difficulty in forcing a vote.

"These further facts appear: That the busses are a menace to the public, making travel on the streets dangerous; that they damage the streets and cause expense to taxpayers; that they do nothing to the public treasury but pay privilege they exercise, and furnish no security to compensate for damage they may occasion."

Rail Funding Measure Attacked by McAdoo

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—William G. McAdoo, war-time Director General of Railroads, expresses his disapproval of the pending railroad credit bill in a letter to Senator Stanley, of Kentucky, which was presented to the Senate to-day. The object of this bill is to effect a settlement of accounts between the government and the railroads and is strongly supported by the President.

Mr. McAdoo says the measure is in effect a bill to loan the roads \$500,000 for ten years, and that it is not a question of "local and moral obligation" on the part of the government to do it, but a question of policy. He declares that the War Finance Corporation has not \$400,000,000 in the Treasury, as has sometimes been asserted, but merely a credit which cannot be used for the railroads without enactment of a new appropriation.

The letter was written by Mr. McAdoo in response to a request from Senator Stanley for Mr. McAdoo's views. It will be widely used by opponents of the railroad bill when the

streetcar was running at a rapid speed, and before William Graham, the motorman, could stop the car, it had run over the woman.

Graham reported to Lieutenant Thomas Rorke at the West Eighth Street station and Patrolman James Byers was sent to investigate. In the meantime the ambulance from the Coney Island Hospital arrived and Dr. Rubin, after an examination said the woman had been killed instantly. Her body was removed from under the streetcar by the ambulance and Ladder Company under Battalion Chief Lester Roberts.

About this time Feggyveresi arrived at the police station and made his report. Upon hearing of the woman's death, he went to the scene and identified the body as that of the woman who had thrown herself in front of the automobile on Surf Avenue.

A search of the body revealed \$1,457 in cash and jewelry valued at \$2,000 sewn up in her waist.

Rail Unions Divide on Wording of Strike Ballot

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—The phraseology of strike ballots on the 12th per cent cut in railroad workers' wages, made effective last July 1, was agreed upon to-day, but not without dissent by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, it was learned to-night at the close of the conferences among executives of the four railroad brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

Consequently, it was said, the issue to be placed before the trainmen and the point they will be asked to decide are widely at variance with what will come before engineers, switchmen, conductors and enginemen and firemen.

Just what this difference is was kept secret. Nevertheless, it was learned, it occasions no division as to the ultimate aim of the ballots. There is, authorities insisted, no divergence in opinion as to how the issues should be presented to the men.

It was said that two separate ballots would go out from headquarters here the first of next week. When the votes will be returned has been fixed, but was kept secret. The fact that the brotherhood leaders here have been unable, it was said, to obtain assurances from railroad management that no further wage cuts would be made and that the time-and-a-half overtime rule would remain figure in the text of the ballots.

Republicans Name Leaders for Active Primary Campaign

Curran Assists in Choosing Organization, in Which Women of Every Borough Will Figure Prominently

The Republican primary campaign committee organization was completed yesterday at a conference attended by President Curran, Henry H. Curran, Republican coalition candidate for Mayor. As previously announced, Secretary of State John J. Lyons is to be chairman. Women are to have a more conspicuous part in the management of the primary than ever before.

Mrs. Beatrice Stevenson, of Brooklyn, is to be secretary of the committee and Harry B. Rosen, treasurer, the chairman of the executive committee will be Arthur B. Murtha, president of the Central Republican Club of Harlem. Charles W. Anderson, formerly Internal Revenue Collector, a negro, is to be vice-chairman. An entirely new organization is to be formed after the primary to conduct the election campaign.

The heads of the borough committees are: Manhattan, Mrs. Israel Untermyer and William M. K. Olcott, former District Attorney in Brooklyn; Mrs. Annie I. Gunn, who is leader in the home district of Senator Charles Lockwood, candidate for Comptroller, and Arthur B. Murtha, an insurance man of Harlem, was made chairman of the business men's committee. The others will serve as chairmen of the committees in their boroughs.

The primary campaign is to be a straight-from-the-shoulder affair, beginning September 1. From then until a day or so before September 13 Mr. Curran will make half a dozen speeches every night. Most of his speaking is to be done in Brooklyn, where strenuous measures are considered necessary against County Judge Reuben Haskell. The schedule as it stands calls for only one night of speaking in Manhattan, but there are a few open nights. Practically all of Mr. Curran's speeches will be short, probably not more than fifteen minutes in length.

Mr. Curran is to make two speeches to-night. He will address the 3d Ward Republican Club of Flushing in Old Richmond, and then go to the Roosevelt Republican Club, of Richmond Hill.

Two Dead, 35 Hurt in Wreck

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Aug. 24.—Two persons are dead, two believed to be dying and from twenty-eight to thirty-five others are injured as a result of a wreck on the Rio Grande Western Railroad near Gale, Colo., early to-day. The dead are Douglas Armstrong, engineer, Grand Junction, Colo., and William Redfern, of La Haver, Calif.

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The 18 Men —at your heirs' service

We have several hundred employees, many of whom serve indirectly in the settlement of estates.

The chief responsibilities, however, fall upon the shoulders of eighteen experienced men—headed and supervised by officers who come in direct personal contact with our clients.

In the main, their duties are of a business nature —because the handling of other people's money primarily is a business matter.

There is, however, another side to the settling of estates—the human side. We can never permit ourselves to forget it.

It has been said that "a corporation has no soul." The truth is rather that the soul of a corporation is the composite of its individual managers.

Our long years of close contact with families of varying traditions, outlooks, needs and ambitions —contact with women and men facing life often under deeply altered conditions, have given us an understanding of our responsibility that is sympathetic and sincere.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT
60 Broadway

IN SHOPPING CENTRE
5th Ave & 34th St.

IN HARLEM
125th St & Lenox Ave.

IN THE BRONX
148th St & Third Ave.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

Member of Federal Reserve System

This Question may have Occurred to You—Read the Answer

A FEW days ago a letter came to me that I am going to answer publicly. It is typical of many communications I have been getting lately and the reply to this letter will apply to a number of others. This correspondent writes:

"I have read your recent advertisements. I am twenty pounds underweight. How could you recommend the use of milk to put on weight?"

The milk habit is one of the few good habits that you can't ever do. You will enjoy your milk and at the same time aid the digestion of other foods you eat. Get Sheffield Milk from 1200 Sheffield wagons. 200 Sheffield stores and most of the A & P stores.

I have at no time intended these articles to be taken as "treatments" for specific cases. I am neither a physician nor a scientist. I have simply set down the results of my observations covering over a half century in the milk trade and I have yet to find a case in which good milk has been anything but helpful.

Even if I were a physician I do not believe I would attempt to fatten patients without seeing them and ascertaining the cause of their lack of fat. However, if you are normal, milk will help you to put on weight.

When Jack Dempsey was resting up at Freddy Welsh's farm at Summit, N. J., before he began active training for the big fight in Jersey City, he added two quarts of milk a day to his usual diet. The first week he put on nine pounds. He put on more weight before he went into the strenuous period of training and he did it with milk.

About the same time, Carpenter was preparing for the fight and his chief problem was to keep his weight as near as possible up to that of his heavier antagonist. For this he used milk copiously. He entered the ring heavier than in any other battle.

The giant Zbyszko, who won the wrestling championship last winter from Strangler Lewis, used buttermilk and lots of it, regularly. At forty-five years of age he is, without doubt, the most remarkable athlete in the world. Zbyszko is fat and keeps fat. He needs the weight.

You will probably say that these cases are unusual. I think they are simply normal and furnish very good guides as to what milk will do. I recall, however, a case that may be more convincing to my correspondents.

In a group of men whom I used to meet occasionally at lunch time, there was a very good fellow who sometimes invited the jests of his friends because of his obvious lack of weight. He was about thirty-five years old at the time and reasonably healthy; but he was very thin.

He was a big eater. He smoked from the time he got up in the morning until he went to bed. He drank hot coffee three times a day, winter and summer. No meal was ever complete for him without meat, beef and kidney pie was his principal weakness.

In discussing his lack of weight on one occasion, I suggested that he feed up on milk, that he take five or six pints a day; not, however, adding the milk to his already too ample diet, but leaving out other things to make room for it.

He was eager for the trial. He was really in earnest and this is what he did.

First of all he cut down his smoking one half. He drank coffee only at breakfast and but one cup then. He cut out the ham and bacon and chops at breakfast and started the day on fruits and cereals. At luncheon he was strong for green salads, and if he had meat at all he took chicken or fish. At dinner he ate his one big meal of the day.

Now as to the milk part of it. He took a pint of milk at breakfast, a pint of milk at 10.30, another pint at lunch, another in mid afternoon and a pint at dinner.

When he began this fattening process he weighed 116 pounds. Five months afterward he weighed 145 pounds and looked as hard as nails.

I saw this man the other day. It is now fifteen years since he became a milk eater. Today he weighs 155 pounds and eats about half what he did when he was "skinny."

One interesting thing I recall was his fear that he would not be able to take milk. In less than a week after he started he developed a positive fondness for it. And that fondness for milk is with him today.

LOTION HORTON, President.

Sheffield Farms Company